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HIRUCO SEEDS

"The Sign of Quality"



Harvest Scene at Svalof, Sweden the home of the Victory and Crown Oats

Hickox-Rumsey Co., Inc.
Seed Growers

Baravia, - - New York

D. M. RUMSEY

To Our Friends Who Believe in Good Seed---

This is our first catalogue. We have handled high quality seed for more than thirty years, first as G. W. Hickox & Son, and more recently as Hickox-Rumsey Co., Inc. We depended in the past entirely on our own representatives who were in personal touch with progressive farmers in each locality where our seeds were offered. Our business has grown. We can no longer thoroughly canvass our territory, and call on you personally each year. This open letter or catalogue must be the means of reaching many of you.

We are going to maintain the same high standard of quality which has gained for us an enviable reputation. In this, our first catalogue, we have endeavored to be conservative in describing our seeds. We hope you always find our seeds beyond your expectations and better than our description of them.

MARSHALL C. RUMSEY, *President.*

HICKOX RUMSEY Co. INC.

Batavia, New York,
November 1st, 1921

Our Ambition

There is a demand from progressive farmers in our eastern states for high quality farm seeds; for seed of high germination, true to variety, free from weed seeds and mixtures; for seeds of high yielding strains of varieties which our colleges and experiment stations have proven superior to other sorts for that section; for seeds showing resistance to many crop diseases or which, through careful field selection or treatment, have the amount of disease reduced to a minimum.

There is a demand from these best farmers for improvement of the variety each year through field selection and grading that will produce plants better able to withstand adverse conditions, selections which will bring higher yields, greater freedom from disease and products which will satisfy a more exacting and discriminating consuming public.

It is our ambition with the aid of high grade experienced men in our employ and with the cooperation of the Colleges, Experiment Stations and Farm Bureaus to supply this demand for the best in seeds.

HIRUCO The Sign of Quality

Wherever you find this sign HIRUCO you will always find quality. This brand name appears only on bags of our seed which we consider to represent the best in seed. It stands for the highest grade, unexcelled for purity, germination, plumpness and color. We have taken especial care to keep the variety true to name and free from mixtures. Each field is carefully inspected and rogued when necessary. In preparing this seed for a very discriminating class of farmers, we have not spared expense in cleaning, grading or discarding any seed which does not come up to our standard. Germination and purity tests are given on each bag.

Clean Reliable Seed Essential

Clean, reliable seed is one of the chief essentials for successful farming. Seed alone will not bring maximum returns. Soil, methods of farming and weather conditions are all important factors. We have done our part in furnishing the seed, the farmer must also do his part.

We expect some growers will find it practical to buy seed for their entire acreage while others may prefer to buy enough for a seed plot, waiting a year to reap the full reward from good seed.

Extravagant Claims Not Necessary

We always caution our salesmen and local representatives to avoid making extravagant claims for our seeds. We endeavor to grow only the varieties which are among the best in yielding ability as demonstrated by careful variety tests at the State Colleges of Agriculture. We take all possible precautions to keep the seed up to the highest standard possible. We are always willing to let results speak for themselves. It should be remembered that, while one year's results may be valuable, the average of five or more years is really what counts in the end.

Read The Tag

The tag on each bag gives the name of the seed, the section where grown, percentage of purity, names of weeds if any are found and our germination made previous to shipment. We furnish the purchasers of potatoes with our certification tag giving percentage of important diseases found by the State College inspectors.

The success of the crop depends on the grower and seasonal conditions, part of which are under his control. We cannot guarantee yield and quality of crop. We can tell the experience of past seasons.

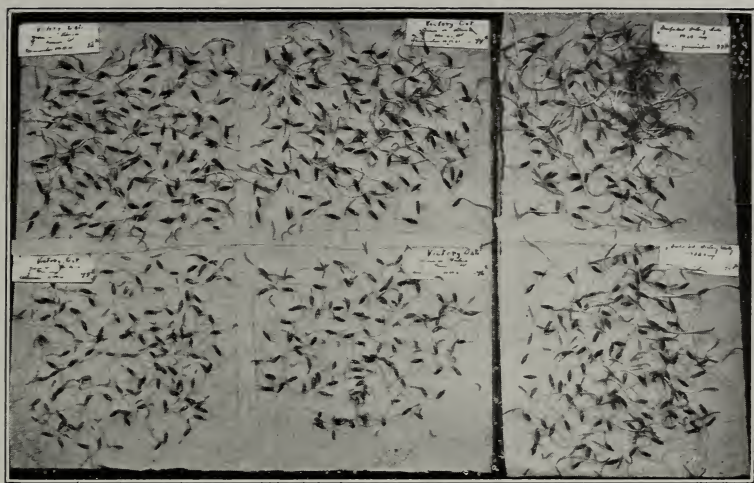
Contract with the College

We have a written contract with the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca in which we agree to bring to commercial importance under College supervision certain seeds which give promise of having a high commercial value. If at any time these seeds become mixed or are shown to be inferior we agree to take them off the market. This is said to be the first agreement in the United States between a seed firm and a College of Agriculture for the development of improved strains of seeds.

This contract now covers Cornell II seed corn, a new red wheat called Forward, a new six-rowed barley called Featherston, a new two-rowed barley called Alpha, Cornelian oats, an early and late variety of timothy. Other seeds will be added when they give promise of being superior to varieties now on the market.

Sole Representatives for Svalof Seeds

We have the sole representation in the United States for the General Swedish Seed Company of Svalof, Sweden, for all original Svalof seeds. The government experiment station located at Svalof turn over to this company all seeds which give promise of having commercial value. The company develops the seeds commercially under the direction of the experiment station staff. The plant breeders at Svalof are considered among the best in the world and have developed some of the best varieties of grain on the market today.



Germination test. Victory oats. All our seed is carefully tested for germination before shipment. Our test is printed on the tag attached to each bag.

Victory Oats

The Victory oat is the leading white variety in New York State. The average of the last four years' variety tests conducted by the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell show this variety to be second to the Cornellian, a new variety of gray oats listed below. The variety originated at the experiment station at Svalof, Sweden.

The Victory is one of the leading varieties in Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, the Dakotas and many provinces of Canada.

The Victory is an open panicle or "tree" oat, straw medium height, firm and elastic, resists lodging particularly well. Grain is white, of medium size, short and broad. Stooling ability good.—Midseason.

Original Svalof Victory Oats

Seed from the 1921 crop will be shipped direct to us from the original source at Svalof, Sweden. We offer only in original bags, seals unbroken. Weight 100 kilos or 220 pounds. This is 4 pounds less than seven bushels. Farmers desiring pure, heavy, high vitality oats direct from Svalof will be well pleased with this seed. Weight 42 to 45 pounds per bushel.

New York, Illinois or Indiana Grown Victory Oats

Grown from seed imported by us the spring of 1920 or 1921. Like all oats produced east of the Mississippi River this year the weight is below normal. First samples tested show a germination of 96 to 98%. Some farmers prefer oats grown in this country at least one year. These oats are practically pure and close to the original source.

Montana Grown Victory Oats

1921 crop produced under ideal conditions, very heavy, well cleaned and white. The first lot received, all produced on one ranch, yielded 115 bushels of 32 pounds to the acre. Weight per bushel 46 pounds. These are the heaviest domestic Victory oats we have. Grown from our own seed from contracts placed by us in Montana.

Crown Oats

Another Svalof pedigreed variety which is doing very well in New York State. Considered in Sweden to be superior in yield to the Victory. Grain slightly larger, the hull is not so easily broken off in cleaning as the Victory. Lodging resistance good. Mid-season. Our entire supply was grown in Illinois this past season from seed imported by us in the spring of 1921 from Svalof.

Golden Rain

A pedigree yellow oat imported by us last spring from Svalof. This is a short season variety which is quite generally grown in many sections of Canada. We have not tried this variety long enough in New York or neighboring states to recommend it for general planting. A number of eastern experiment stations at our request have included the Golden Rain in their trials. We have a limited supply available, which was grown in Illinois this past season.

Cornellian Oats.

Description by Dr. H. H. Love.

"This oat has been developed from a single plant selection from a variety called Canada Cluster. This was made and developed by the Department of Plant Breeding of Cornell University. This is a tree or branched oat, has good stiff straw and yields well. In four years' trial on the Agricultural Experiment Station grounds at Ithaca it has yielded about five bushels per acre more than its nearest competitor. The kernel is slightly gray in color and is small but well filled with meat. Of all the varieties under test at Ithaca in 1920, it was the thinnest hulled variety and had the highest percentage of meat. The kernels weigh well."

We are growing the Cornellian under the supervision of the Department of Plant Breeding. The supply is still too limited to offer any for sale until the spring of 1923. Farmers should watch this variety and be prepared to purchase in quantity another year.



Featherston No. 7

Description by Dr. F. P. Bussell.

Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell.

"A six-row barley originated by selection at the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a medium, tall, stiff-strawed sort giving a high yield of plump, heavy grain."

"This variety is especially recommended for those who grow barley as a separate grain crop rather than in oat and barley mixture. It has been the most consistent high yielder of all six-row sorts tested at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station and in the hands of growers has well sustained the high expectations of its sponsors at the Station."

Alpha Barley (Manchury X Champion of Vermont)

Description by Dr. F. P. Bussell.

"This variety originated from a cross of the Manchuria, a six-row barley, and the Champion of Vermont, a two-row sort. It is a tall, medium, stiff-strawed two-row sort maturing somewhat later than standard six-row varieties. This makes it especially desirable for sowing with oats for a mixed grain crop."

"This barley has been a consistently high yielder at the Cornell Experiment Station for the past eight years. During the five years just past it has exceeded all other sorts in yield



by 1.6 bushels per acre. It has been grown in many sections of the State and has given excellent satisfaction."

"The grain is large, plump and heavy and the seed offered this year is grown from stock obtained direct from the Cornell Experiment Station last spring. From the favor with which it has been received, we unhesitatingly recommend this barley as a highly desirable sort."

We believe this variety has great possibilities to be grown in combination with oats for feeding purposes. Experiment station results at Guelph, Ontario, indicate that a combination of barley and oats will give more pounds per acre than either barley or oats grown alone. We expect to offer a limited supply of this new pedigreed sort another year.

We quote from Bulletin 268, issued by the Ontario Agricultural College, as follows:

"The results of our experiments have shown that a combination of the best variety of oats and the best variety of barley grown together in the right proportion will produce on an average fully two hundred pounds of grain per acre more than either one grown separately."

This combination in Ontario was found to be one bushel, by weight, of oats and one bushel, by weight, of barley. We recommend the Victory and Crown oats in combination with the Alpha barley described above.

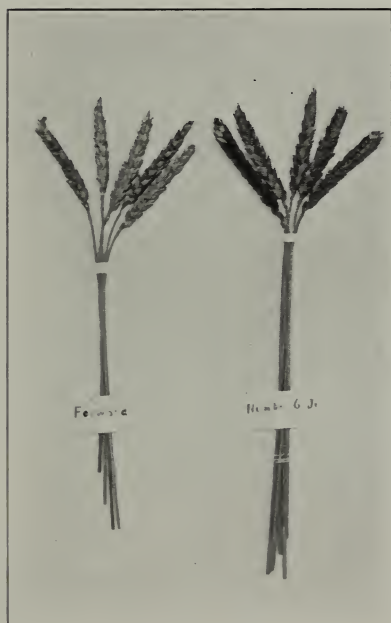
Two High Yielding Winter Wheats

Number Six Junior

This is a selection of our old Number Six or Gold Coin wheat. We offered this commercially for the first time for the seeding of 1919. It is now generally grown throughout western New York. Farmers are getting better yields per acre from the new selection than from the old Number Six. See picture on last page.

Number Six Junior is superior to the Dawson's in possessing a greater resistance to smut. It shatters less in the field at harvest time and many farmers consider it less liable to sprout in the sheck. The Number Six Junior is a bronze chaff white winter wheat, short compact head possessing a stiff straw which is often purple in color just previous to harvest and loses this color after harvest.

We have taken considerable pains to keep this variety pure and all of our fields have been carefully rogued. We have made head selections for a parent acreage to keep up the yielding ability and purity of this variety. This wheat is prized by millers making pastry flour. It is too soft for the best bread flour.



Forward A New Red Wheat

Description by Dr. H. H. Love, Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell.

"This is a selection from the Fulcaster variety made by the Department of Plant Breeding of Cornell University. It is similar to the Fulcaster in quality of grain but unlike it in that it is beardless. In several years' trials on the Agricultural Experiment Station grounds at Ithaca it has proven to be the best yielding beardless red kernelled variety among all tested. It is winter hardy, stiffer in straw than Fulcaster and does not smut easily.

Svalof Star Rye

This is a new pedigreed sort developed at Svalof, Sweden, which we imported for the first time in the spring of 1921. It gives great promise of being a superior variety. Comparative tests made at Svalof show that it out yields all other sorts in bushels per acre. There will a limited supply of this rye available another year.

The Svalof station has cultivated this strain since 1904. It is a selection from Petkus rye, differing from it, however, in possessing a shorter, stouter and fuller grain. It shows a superior yield to Petkus, Probsteier, Prof. Heinrich and other sorts over a period of six years' tests at Svalof.

The Star rye is now being grown in the Hudson River section of eastern New York, the rye section of New York State, where it will be given an opportunity to demonstrate its worth in variety tests with the best types of rye on the market today.

We endeavor to offer only the varieties of seed which experiment station results show to be adapted to the section or state where offered and which show superior quality as to yield and habit of growth.



New York Requires Hardy Alfalfa



Montana grown genuine Grimm alfalfa plants photographs ten months from date of planting.

It pays to buy alfalfa seed known to have been produced in the north west. Plants from this seed will withstand our severe winters.

Fully 95% of the alfalfa seed produced in the United States is not adapted for growing in New York State. This seed is grown too far south and if planted will winter kill causing the grower considerable loss. The southern grown seed presents a better appearance in large plump seed but the northern grown alfalfa will produce plants which

will withstand the severe winters of New York State. Farmers of this State cannot afford to take chances with southern grown or unknown seed. The initial cost of the alfalfa is too small.

We believe that we have one of the best sources in the northwest for both the common and the Grimm alfalfa which we are offering below. This seed has all been inspected by representatives from the State College of Agriculture at Bozeman. The supply is very limited. We would urge any farmers expecting to sow alfalfa in the spring to order just as early as possible either the common or the Grimm seed.

Montana Common Alfalfa

This is produced in eastern Montana by a cooperative association of growers. The fields and seed are carefully inspected. In sections where the common alfalfa will do well we would recommend this seed.

Genuine Grimm

A certificate is furnished us each year by the growers of this seed showing the genuineness of the Grimm seed. This type is more hardy than the common alfalfa. It has a branching root system. Results in many sections indicate a better yield of hay per acre from the Grimm than from the common alfalfa.

Robust Pea Beans



Hiruco strain of Robust pea beans grown near Batavia, season of 1920.
Yield nearly 40 bushels per acre.

Our HIRUCO strain of Robust came from one of the original northern Michigan growers. It was first grown at Perry where the bean disease specialists of the State Laboratory inspected the variety during the growing season, pronouncing it free from mixture of the ordinary pea beans. It is resistant to mosaic, the worst disease of pea beans. It is this disease which often causes the blossoms and pods to drop off. One-half bushel of seed is sufficient to the acre. Yields reported in the western New York bean section often show double the yield of the common pea bean.

Wells Red Kidney

An anthracnose resistant Red Kidney which has given general satisfaction in the Red Kidney sections of western New York. We are developing this strain which is more uniform as to color and type than the beans of this variety usually found on the market. This has not yet reached commercial importance.

Seed Potatoes



WHAT CLEAN HIGH YIELDING SEED WILL DO.

Potato grower near Chili, N. Y., secured 63 bushels to the acre from his own seed and 151 bushels to the acre from the Hirucos, a gain of 88 bushels. The Hirucos yielded 2.4 bushels to every one of ordinary seed. Cultural conditions the same.

We are developing at Batavia some of the highest yielding strains of potatoes on the market today. We have selected these for freedom from disease, quality and high yielding ability. Our plant pathologist has spent considerable time in roguing disease and selecting hills of superior yielding ability. The greater the percentage of disease the poorer the yielding ability. We have practically no potatoes to offer this year aside from our HIRUCO Number Nines but we hope that the different strains of potatoes listed below will have reached commercial importance in one more year and will show the quality and freedom from disease which they are showing in our seed plots today.

We treat all of our best seed potatoes by the new hot formaldehyde method which controls both scab and rhizoctonia. Our seed is rogued very carefully in the field for the control of diseases such as leaf roll, mosaic, wilt, etc.

We believe that we can render a service to the potato growers of New York, Pennsylvania and other nearby states by furnishing them with seed stock which is of high yielding ability and practically free from disease. We can render this service more efficiently than the average farmer because we have a plant pathologist in our employ who has specialized in potato diseases and plant breeding. Farmers who live too far south to grow their own seed profitably can well arrange with us to supply them with their seed each year. Western New York farmers can profitably come to us each year for enough selected and rogued seed to grow a parent acre. From this parent acre they can grow enough seed for their general planting, coming back to us for a renewal of their stock another year.

HIRUCO Number Nines

This is a high yielding strain of the old Number Nines, a variety which has been very popular for many years in the potato sections of western New York. Our strain called HIRUCOS have been carefully inspected by representatives of the Department of Plant Pathology at Cornell and show only a trace of disease. This seed will be very carefully graded and sorted. All potatoes below two ounces or above twelve ounces in size will be removed, also the ill-shaped, cut potatoes, etc. These potatoes will be certified by

us to be of the highest quality and practically free from disease. They are all carefully rogued for disease in the field, treated by the new hot formaldehyde method for the control of scab and rhizoctonia and placed in cold storage in March until about three weeks before planting time. We offer this best seed in two-bushel bags only for delivery in the spring. We do everything possible to maintain the highest standard for the HIRUCOS which we offer.

Grown From HIRUCOS

This is the same strain of potatoes as those listed above but we are able to sell them to the potato growers who do not care to pay for the extra service which we render in preparing our best seed for market. The potatoes were planted from the same seed in the spring but are grown for us by some of the best nearby potato growers. They show only a trace of disease, are graded to the same standard above as to size, imperfections, etc., but the fields are not rogued, the seed is not treated and delivery is made in November or from common storage in the spring. We recommend this type of seed to farmers who wish to buy in quantity and at the same time secure high quality, certified seed potatoes.



Digging Hiruco Number Nines near Batavia.

Green Mountains

We grew one acre of what we considered the best strain that we could secure of Green Mountains. The potatoes throughout the growing season showed a very thrifty vine and practical freedom from disease. These will be placed on contract with some of our best potato growers for increase next spring. We hope to offer them in limited quantity another year.

Bliss Triumph

A high yielding strain of the rose type of early potatoes and secured by us from what we considered the best source in Wisconsin. The one acre which we developed this past season give great promise of being of excellent quality and freedom from disease. We hope to offer a small quantity of this seed another year.

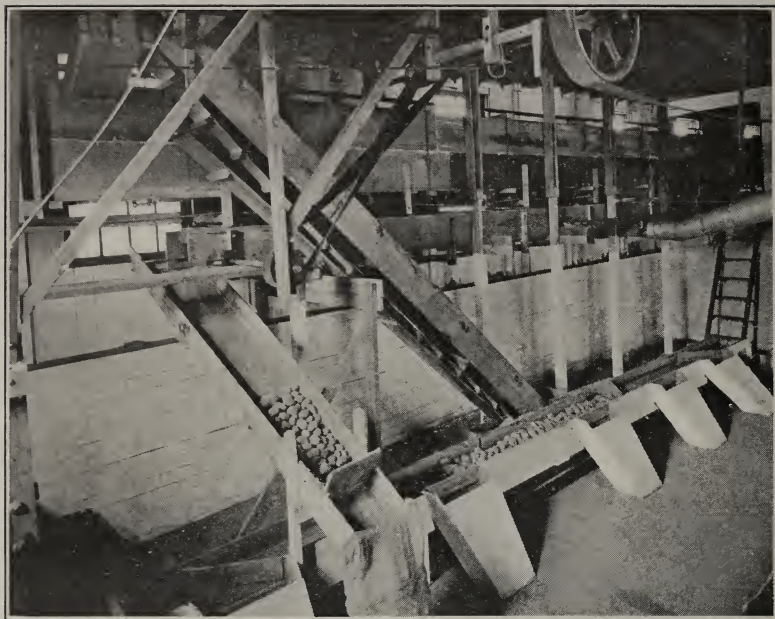
Irish Cobblers

We secured seed from one acre from Ontario, Canada, from the seed source which was showing up the best in variety tests on Long Island this past year. This seed will be propagated and offered in small quantity another year.

Rural Russers

Some farmers prefer the russet type of rurals to the smooth skinned. We believe that our strain of potatoes which we are developing from one acre of seed planted last spring will give good results. It shows only a trace of disease and is of high yielding ability. The seed will be planted on contract next spring and potatoes offered in quantity another year.

Seed Treating Apparatus



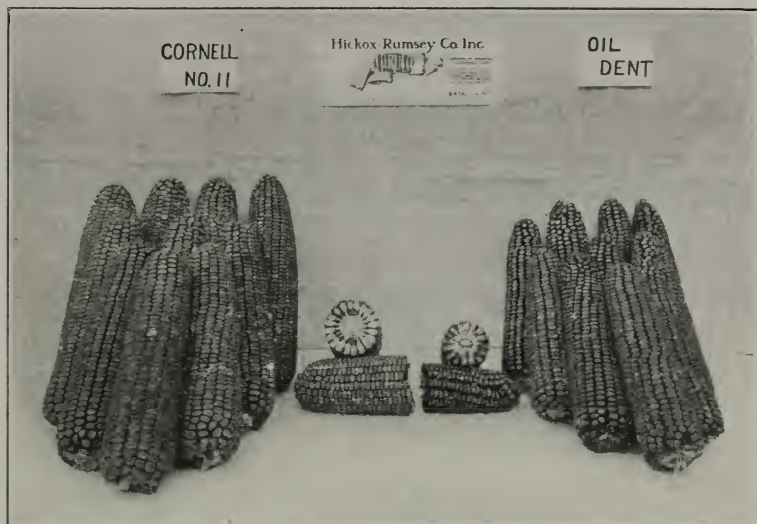
Seed treating apparatus for the control of scab and rhizoetonia. Potatoes after grading are elevated to pass through a long vat containing formaldehyde heated to 120° . It takes two minutes for the seed to pass through the solution after which it returns through a tight box open at both ends. A suction fan dries the potatoes. They are ready for bagging five minutes after they start up the elevator.



Seed plot of Bliss Triumph, with ten acres of Cornell No. II in the distance

Corn Adapted to New York

Good for Silage and Husking



Many farmers are realizing that it is not the tallest corn which produces the best silage. For many years many growers of silage corn have endeavored to secure the variety which would grow the tallest not realizing that they were getting at the same time too high a percentage of water and too small a percentage of grain and dry matter to the acre. Today the best growers of silage or husking corn demand a variety which will produce the greatest amount of dry matter and shelled grain to the acre. Height of stalk is a secondary consideration.

We believe that the two varieties of corn which we are offering to be well adapted to New York State conditions. Both varieties have been grown near Batavia and mature satisfactorily for silage and husking in this section.

In offering this corn for seed we do not try to compete with seedmen offering corn at a low price. The best corn growers fully realize that they cannot buy the highest quality of seed corn at a low price, that it costs money for any seed grower to make careful selections of his seed in the field and to discard all ears of inferior type. It is more economical for the corn grower to buy the best than to take any chances with corn offered at a very low price.

Cornell No. 11

Description by Dr. C. H. Myers of the Department of Plant Breeding at Cornell.

"Cornell No. 11 is one of the varieties of corn developed by the Department of Plant Breeding of the New York State College of Agriculture. It was obtained by individual selection from the western variety, Pride of the North. Individual selection was the method employed in producing this strain. Individual selection has been discontinued for some time but care is being exercised to keep the corn pure and true to type. It is a yellow dent corn which has been used successfully both as an ensilage and a husking corn."

"In the central and northern part of the State, Cornell 11 has given excellent yields of ensilage, and in the more favorable corn growing sections it matures early enough for a husking corn. It requires on the average about 120 days for maturity. It is distinctly a Pride of the North type in appearance. The ears are medium in length and the number of rows range from 14 to 22, with the average falling on 16. It has a high percentage of grain in proportion to the cob, the test for a number of years showing 84% of grain. It is a corn that can be grown successfully in most localities in New York State."

Oil Dent

This is a shorter season corn than the Cornell No. 11. It produces a somewhat finer and shorter stalk. It will probably succeed on high elevations or where the season is too short for Cornell No. 11. Farmers who have grown this variety for the past two or three years consider it an excellent type for both husking and silage.

Hubam, The New Sweet Clover

The Hughes annual white sweet clover has great possibilities as a hay crop; as a cover crop in the orchards or as a green manure to plow under. It is a new annual sweet clover which has not yet demonstrated its commercial importance. We have a limited supply of this seed produced at Batavia. We recommend that farmers interested in this new variety buy a few pounds to try out, growing their own seed if possible for another year.

We grew the Hubam or Hughes Annual White Sweet Clover this past season on nine acres and a half of clean ground. The seed was sowed at the rate of one pound per acre with rows 28 inches apart. The seed was sowed the latter part of April and hand cultivated the first time over, later cultivated with a two-horse riding cultivator using discs next to the row to throw away the dirt from the plants. We later used the walking cultivator until the plants became too large. The corn binder was used in harvesting and a grain thresher in threshing. Seed was later run over a huller and scarifier.

We hand weeded our field twice during the growing season to make sure that all noxious weeds were removed and the purity of the sweet clover maintained to the highest degree possible.

If soil conditions are not the most satisfactory, we would recommend more than a pound to the acre. We used alfalfa inoculation on our sweet clover last spring. This can be procured from the Department of Plant Physiology at Cornell at a very small cost.

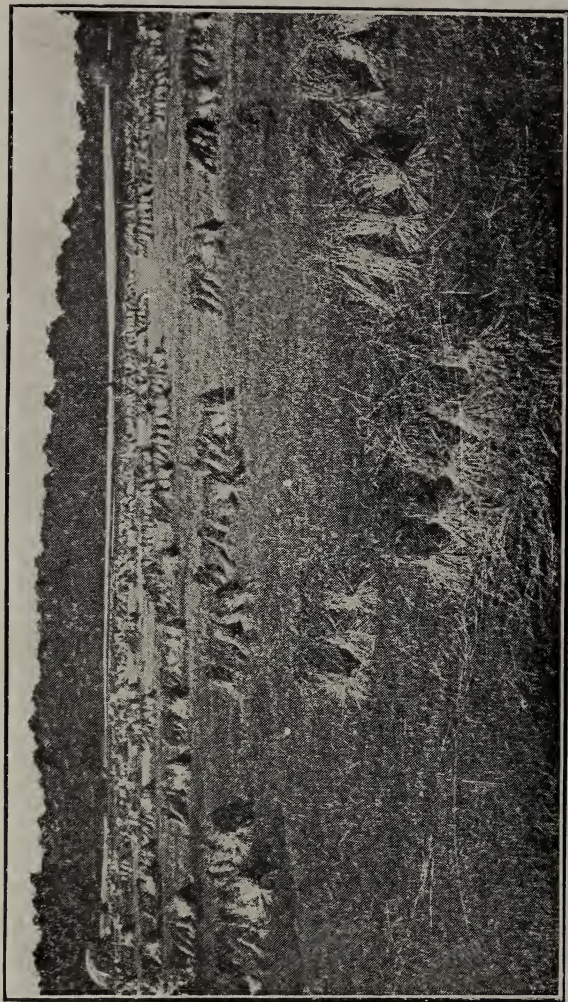


Harvest scene at Svalof, Sweden, with a portion of the experimental plots in the foreground.

Order Seeds Early

The supply of all of our high quality seeds is limited. When these seeds are sold we cannot replenish our stock. We offer only seed which is traceable to the original source.

Order early for spring delivery, and you will not be disappointed.



field of Number Six Junior near Batavia, N. Y. A Farm Bureau committee who measured the field and recorded yield reported a yield of 46.9 bushels per acre. Season 1920